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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Patrons of the EVENING DEMOCRAT will confer a favor upon the management by promptly reporting any irregularity in delivery or bad condition of paper from improper handling.

Official Paper of the City of Sedalia.

CIRCULATION.

There are more Sedalia people regular readers of the EVENING DEMOCRAT than any other paper.

BLAKE, the republican leader who called the late secretary of the republican league clubs such bad names, failed to appear when the case against him was called the other day.

The grand jury at Pittsburg has cut out a big batch of work for the Pennsylvania courts. The leaders of the Homestead workmen have been indicted for treason and the Carnegie officials indicted for murder, riot and conspiracy.

BISHOP JOHN M. BROWN, of the African M. E. church, is out in an open letter urging members of his church to either vote for Cleveland or stay away from the polls, and from the large majorities recorded in several southern states there is every probability they will follow his advice.

THE DEMOCRAT gives space in this issue to a communication defending the state officials for their course in prosecuting the Sedalia school board. This paper has already given the other side of the case, and like every true Sedalian is for Sedalia and Sedalia's schools, first, last and all the time.

THE progressive schools of the state are all interested in the interpretation placed upon the school book law by the courts. The whole question will come up in the supreme court and probably the constitutionality of the law itself will be passed upon. The Sedalia school board has sought to protect the interests of the patrons and preserve the efficiency of the schools, and the DEMOCRAT does not believe the members have violated the spirit of the law.

THE world's fair management is having a hard time with the cranks. One hair-brained fellow wants to build an immense house at Jackson park in the shape of a hog, symbolic of Chicago's leading characteristic or most important industry, another wants to erect a building in the shape of an elephant with a steam trumpet to make the welkin ring, while the possessor of relics,

from Noah's ark to Jesse James residence, make life a burden for the managers and threaten to turn the whole thing into a curiosity shop.

FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY.

Nothing exemplifies more strongly the stress of the protectionist cause in the campaign now going on than the persistent falsification of history of which they are guilty. The leaders and organs must know that the tariff history is an open book which all can read, says the *Detroit Free Press*, and with which most of their readers and hearers are already familiar. Yet they constantly speak and write as if that history were a sealed book and their hearers and readers a set of ignoramuses who can be gulled with any story told them.

The New York *Press*, for instance, which has set itself up as a teacher of tariff lore, is publishing a series of cartoons with comments designed to persuade those who can be induced to accept its teachings that the periods of free trade in this country—or what has been called such—were periods of suffering and stress, while the protectionist period were marked by unexampled prosperity. In the latest cartoon it attempts to depict the prosperity of the country under the tariff from 1842 to 1846. In pursuit of this purpose it depicts an exceedingly prosperous condition of the country in the foreground and in the background a death's head bearing the free trade banner as illustrative of the period from 1833 to 1842. In proof of the prosperous condition of the country in 1846 it quotes from President Polk's message of that year "the happy condition of our people is without example in the history of nations." Its own comment is:

"The north and west began to realize the benefits derived from a protective tariff, but the south still selfishly antagonized it. Congress, however, enacted in response to the demands of the people a high protective tariff, which was vetoed by President Tyler, and again passed over his veto (1842) by congress. The chaos and general prostration that existed under free trade from 1833 to 1842 were soon dispelled and a remarkable era of prosperity ensued, as the next democratic president was constrained to admit in his message quoted above."

A grosser falsification of history can hardly be conceived. While the tariff of 1833 was a good deal lower than that of 1828, which it superceded—and which was known as the "Abominations tariff"—it was by no means free trade. It was introduced by Henry Clay himself, the father, as he is sometimes called, of the protective theory, as a "compromise" measure, and is known in history as the "Compromise Tariff." Its most marked feature was its provision for reduced duties on a sliding scale; but with the scale in force the average of duties from 1833 to 1842 was about 32 per cent. It was, however, a substantial reduction and resulted, not in "chaos and prostration," but as the evidence all shows in a high degree of prosperity, and especially in the extension of agriculture. The inflation and rage for internal improvements which brought about the panic of 1837 was largely due, in fact, to an exaggerated belief on the part of the people in the prosperity of the country. There has never been a pretense on the part of any competent historian or student of these times, that the period of depression which followed the collapse of 1837 was in any sense due to the tariff any more than there has been that the collapse of 1873, was due to the tariff then in force, a high protective measure.

As for the lauded tariff of 1842, which endured for four years and is known in history as the "Whig tariff," the best proof of the estimate put on it by the people is furnished by the fact that Clay was beaten by Polk on the tariff issue, and that in the very year of Polk's message quoted by the *Press* the Walker tariff was passed—a much nearer approach to free trade than the tariff of 1842. Henry Clay, it is but just to his memory to say, was not in favor of the tariff of 1842. He wanted the principles of the compromise act carried out.

His doctrine then was "look to re-

enue only for the support of the government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest; there is no necessity for protection." The people connected him, however, with the high protective policy as embodied in the tariff of 1842 and defeated him on that issue in 1844.

Of the Walker tariff which, in obedience to the popular demand, succeeded the Whig tariff, so much lauded by the *Press*, it is not necessary to speak here any further than to say that the years during which it was in force were years of prosperity never equaled in the history of our country. It was not "free trade," but it was the nearest approach thereto we have ever had and as near, probably, as the country can go so long as it is necessary to raise any part of our income from duties on imports.

A TIN POLITICIAN.

Major McKinley has been the victim of more American tin plate fakes than any other politician of his time, says the *Republic*, and he seems to be a willing and cheerful victim. On the occasion of his speech in Philadelphia ten days ago, a tin banner was paraded on the stage by his side bearing the inscription, "American Tin, Norristown, Pa.," and the major pointed to it in the course of his speech as demonstrative evidence of the beneficent effect of the McKinley bill in building up a new American industry. A night or two afterwards Colonel McClure also spoke in Philadelphia, and he showed up the American tin banner in the following lively fashion:

"That identical tin banner was manufactured by Mr. William H. Edwards of the Ely Tin Plate company, near Cardiff, Wales, who came over here with his Welsh superintendent, Mr. Richard Lewis, and later bought out and repaired a mill at Norristown, 'imported his own plates from his foreign mill, imported his own tin from Wales, imported his own skilled workmen, and dipped the English plates in English tin by English workmen, and McKinley points to it as a grand achievement of his tariff in producing American tin. There is one of the same tin plates (pointing to a tin plate on the platform), and I have the certificate of the man who made it."

If anybody imagines, however, that Major McKinley will be abashed by this exposure, he has only to induce another faker to announce that he will start another fake tin plate mill, and the cheerful major will be on hand to advertise it. The American tin plate industry is based on lies, and Major McKinley is perfectly to assist in spreading them.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH ROAD.

The committee in charge of the work of raising the stock subscriptions necessary to secure the Springfield, Sedalia, Marshall and Northern Railroad will commence an active canvass to-morrow.

Pettis county is asked to take \$60,000 in stock in the enterprise and also to give the right of way.

The sixty thousand dollars is not a gift to the road, but is simply an investment in the stock of the company.

No money is to be paid until the road is completed, and therefore no one can lose anything, for the road would be worth much more to Sedalia than the sum asked for, to say nothing of the value of the stock itself.

Every Sedalian should assist in this matter. Take as much stock as your circumstances will permit, and be ready to make the subscription as soon as the committee calls.

The benefits that will follow the completion of the road are thoroughly understood.

Be ready to make a subscription worthy of a progressive town like Sedalia.

Lecture To-Night.

Dr. Edwin Hall will deliver an interesting lecture at the Christian church to-night. Hear him.

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FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

—To Bake Mushrooms.—Place the mushrooms in a tin baking dish, with butter, pepper and salt. Bake gently, pile high on a dish and serve with hot cream sauce.—Good Housekeeping.

—Beef marrow is very often used in puddings, in very much the same way that suet is used. It is much more delicate and more delicious than suet. It is simply scraped from the bone and used raw.—N. Y. Tribune.

—Sandwiches can be made eight or ten hours before they are eaten if they are covered with a damp cloth meanwhile. Pile them closely and compactly upon a dish, and cover them with a towel which has been wrung out of cold water. Tuck this closely over them and put them in a cool place.

—Newborn Hominy.—Put one cup of fine hominy in the double boiler with one cup of cold water. Let it remain on the back of the stove until the water is absorbed. Then add one pint of milk and half a teaspoon of salt, and boil half an hour. Stir in one tablespoon of butter and turn out on a hot platter. Serve with poached eggs.—Boston Budget.

—Lemon-juice is one of the best and safest remedies for freckles. Wet the spots with a small brush dipped in the juice every night and once during the day. Those who do not wish to use the lemon-juice clear may prefer the following: Mix one teaspoonful of rose water with one teaspoonful of glycerine, and add with one tablespoonful of lemon-juice. Mix well and apply to the face with a small brush.—N. Y. World.

—Lemon Pie.—The grated rind and juice of two lemons, yolks of three eggs, two tablespoonfuls (well rounded) of flour, one cupful of water, one cupful of sugar, mix all well together, and bake on pie dishes lined with puff paste. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff with three tablespoonfuls of white sugar, spread on top of the pies when baked, and brown slightly. These quantities will make two pies.—Housekeeper.

—Fralines.—Boil one cupful of brown sugar, a very little butter and one-third of a cupful of water together until the candy forms a soft lump when dropped in water. Take from the fire, and immediately stir in one-half cupful of pecan kernels. When the candy is a little cloudy looking, pour in spoonfuls on buttered tins so that it will spread out into round flat cakes.—Good Housekeeping.

—In watching some Roman tableaux recently the thought occurred that it is odd some clever modern chateaine in her zeal for novel effects for her dinners has not borrowed one of the pretty fashions of Lucullus' time. This was a hoop suspended above the table, upon which hung chaplets of flowers to adorn the head of each guest, and often as well choice gifts of jewels. A circle of some of the beautiful flower favors depending from the chandelier, to be served later to the seated guests, would add a unique and pleasing detail to the decorative scheme of the feast and should be attempted by some fin de siecle hostess.—N. Y. Times.

—Banana Salad.—On hot days this is a pleasant variation from ordinary desserts. Just before dinner peel half a dozen bananas and slice into a high glass dish, alternating each layer of the banana with one of pulled, not sliced, pineapple. If the fresh fruit is not obtainable the canned (grated) will answer. Then mix together the strained juice of three oranges and two lemons, sweeten to taste, and pour over the mounded fruit. Surmount the latter with a crimson cap of hulled strawberries, and set on ice till ready to serve. With this should be served macaroons, lady's-fingers or blocks of cake which have been dipped in fondant.

POISON IN FOOD.

In Old Times a Sharp Watch Was Kept On the Cook's Dishes.

The fear of poison which haunted the mind of every person of quality during the middle ages gave rise to certain curious customs, and even to certain superstitions. When dishes are now served covered it is understood that it is merely for the purpose of keeping them warm. This was not, however, the principal reason why they were served covered during the dark ages. It was the fear that poison might be introduced into them surreptitiously between the kitchen and the table where they were to be served, to the kings or the lords, or even to persons of inferior rank.

The covers were not removed until the master of the house had taken his place. All dishes afterwards served were brought on the table in the same manner.

It was the custom, originally, when the dishes were uncovered, for some of the servants to first partake of them, but this custom was afterwards in part replaced by the several objects which were regarded as infallible preservatives against poison.

These objects were the horn of the unicorn, a serpent's tongue, the fabulous stone found in the head of the toad, serpentine, agate and other stones. The first was considered the best, but as the unicorn never existed, its horn was replaced by that of the narwhal or by a shark's tooth, which were sold by the druggists instead of it and under its name.

Many persons kept a small piece of it at the bottom of their drinking glasses. Unicorn's horn was so rare and precious that it was worth more than ten times its weight in gold.

It was never proved that the stone alleged to come from the head of the toad had that origin, and the druggists who sold it knew that what they vended was a mineral dug out of the earth, but this did not prevent the fraud or put an end to the superstition.

In the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. the faith in these talismans had considerably weakened, but all the dishes placed on the royal tables were touched, as well as the plate, the napkin, the knife, the fork and the toothpick of the monarch, with a piece of bread, which the chief of the goblet at once swallowed.—Golden Days.

THE BARBER TRADE.

Some of the Things the Tonsorial Artists Have to Learn.

In learning his trade what is the first thing barber's apprentices are taught to do? asked a reporter of a barber recently.

"Well, in many shops there are first taught to lather customers, but more commonly their first instruction is in razor honing. This seems simple enough, but in reality is one of the most difficult tricks of the trade. The apprentice must learn to hold the razor on the hone and then acquire the motion of twisting it back and forth until properly honed. It is all done by wrist motion.

"If the beginner has an aptitude for the business he should be able in six months' time to put a razor in first-class order, but many seem to know less the longer they practice.

"From honing razors to lathering, shaving and hair-dressing are steps much easier than the first, but which must be learned by experience. In Europe they sometimes keep a wooden head, on which apprentices practice and learn the curves of the chin.

"In lathering one must be particularly careful not to get the suds into the customer's eyes, ears, etc., and in order to avoid this the apprentice must pay strict attention to his work. After the face is well lathered—the better it is lathered the easier the beard will cut—the novice is taught how to hold and draw the razor.

"This is no easy task. The hand is nervous and shaky, and this is overcome only through constant practice. A beginner is generally set to work shaving another employe in the shop, who is prompt to inform him when he hurts too much, and informs him of the cause. The trouble sometimes arises from an improperly honed or poorly strapped razor, but more often in the way the razor is drawn over the face.

"The apprentice must learn to shave with the grain, and, instead of sliding the razor along in a straight line over the face, to 'draw' it slightly at each stroke, thereby cutting the beard smoothly instead of pulling it out by the roots.

"After the face has been well shaven and attention paid to putting on bay rum or lavender water properly, and the mustache curled, then comes the dressing of the hair, in which particular care should be taken to note the manner in which each customer wishes his hair done up, not to cover his hair with oil before consulting him, or subject him to other unpleasantnesses.

"These are simple things that go to make up our trade, but owing to their simplicity perhaps, more than anything else, they are frequently neglected.

"Many men work out half their time and imagine they are equal to any emergency, even to taking charge of a shop. An apprentice should put in at least two years of good, conscientious work before he can pose as a journeyman. Many set the time even longer.

"But I believe that two years of hard work by a bright beginner will usually turn him out a first-class workman. I say a bright beginner; many require a much longer time than that, while others never can learn.

"The latter seldom serve out their term of apprenticeship. They are the workmen who fill the ears of their customers with a mixture of fairy tales and soapuds. But customers are not easily deluded into believing them good barbers, even though they have ready tongues.

"The floating element in our trade, those who have nothing to do from one day to another that they can rely on, is composed principally of this I-know-it-all class. They are too intelligent to work.

"Next!"—Boston Globe.

DRESS OF ANGLO-SAXONS.

Elementary Character of the Clothing of Our Ancestors.

We find the influence of Roman costume in our own country in the days of the Anglo-Saxons. It might have been thought that the loose and, we must add, the few garments which sufficed for the climate of Italy and Greece (for Rome borrowed her fashions from Greece) would have been totally unsuited to the raw, damp, chilly atmosphere of Great Britain. We would certainly think so now in spite of all the warmth of cozily furnished houses and the protection from weather which we enjoy.

How women managed to live and work in those long flowing tunics in days when manual labor was so much more common in all classes, when roads were miry and pathways and pavements did not exist, passes comprehension. It never seems to have occurred to Anglo-Saxon dames to clothe the body in sections and have separate garments adapted to each part. Their idea was to envelop themselves in one long covering, adding a mantle for outdoor wear, while the interior clothing was of the most elementary kind.

Greek women only wore one garment under the chifon and it is amazing to follow the struggles of learned German writers attempting to define the shape and make of this usually invisible piece of clothing, which seems to have been a cross between a low-necked vest and a chemise. Our male ancestors wore a little more sensible, for their times, being worn leggings and their tunics, being worn only to the knees, did not incommode their movements.—Notes and Queries.

How Should She Know?

Mr. Wickwire—I am put down for a speech at the next meeting of our class. Don't you feel proud of me?

Mrs. Wickwire—I don't believe you could say 100 consecutive words to save your life.

Mr. Wickwire—O, you think that way because you have never given me the chance.—Indianapolis Journal at supper.

"Why don't you eat your crackers, Jack?"

"I don't like crackers."

"Why, you ate three a little while ago."

"Yes—but that was between meals. I like everything then."—Harper's Young People.

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RAILROAD TIME-CARDS.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R'y.			
SOUTHBOUND.		MAIN LINE.	
No. 1, Texas Express, 5:45 p. m.	Leave.	6:15 p. m.	Arrive.
No. 3, " " " " " "	Leave.	8:55 a. m.	9:15 a. m.
NORTHBOUND.		MAIN LINE.	
No. 2, Texas Express, 8:15 a. m.	Leave.	10:40 a. m.	Arrive.
No. 4, Chicago Exp's, 5:50 p. m.	Leave.	6:10 p. m.	Arrive.

Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern.

NORTH BOUND.		Arrives.	
No. 200, Accommodation, 3:00 p. m.	Leave.	8:15 a. m.	Arrive.
SOUTH BOUND.		Leave.	

Missouri Pacific R'y.

MAIN LINE.		WESTBOUND.	
No. 1 Day Express, 3:25 p. m.	Leave.	3:35 p. m.	Arrive.
No. 3 Night Expr's, 3:45 a. m.	Leave.	3:45 a. m.	Arrive.
No. 5 Local Pass'g'r, 3:45 p. m.	Leave.	3:45 p. m.	Arrive.
No. 7 Fast Mail, 7:55 a. m.	Leave.	8:00 a. m.	Arrive.
No. 9 Texas Express, 4:35 a. m.	Leave.	4:40 a. m.	Arrive.
No. 7 does not carry passengers.			

Lexington Branch.

WESTBOUND.		Arrive.	
No. 193 Colorado Exp's, 5:05 a. m.	Leave.	5:05 a. m.	Arrive.
No. 191 Local Pass'g'r, 3:45 p. m.	Leave.	3:45 p. m.	Arrive.
No. 197 Local Freight, 10:35 a. m.	Leave.	10:35 a. m.	Arrive.

EASTBOUND.

No. 192 St. Louis Exp's, 10:30 a. m.	Leave.	10:30 a. m.	Arrive.
No. 194 Local Passenger, 10:30 p. m.	Leave.	10:30 p. m.	Arrive.
No. 198 Local Freight, 1:00 p. m.	Leave.	1:00 p. m.	Arrive.

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NED CHRISTIE.

The Desperado Surrounded in His Log House.

TWO DEPUTY MARSHALS SHOT.

Help Going Down to Effect the Extermination of Him and His Gang—He Is Accused of the Murder of Marshal Dan Maples.

TALEQUAH, I. T., Oct. 12.—An attempt was made at daylight to capture the notorious Ned Christie, at his home, in the Caney mountains, fifteen miles east of here.

The attacking party was composed of Deputy United States Marshals Milo Creekmore, David Rusk, Charles Copeland and D. C. Dye, with three aides.

The house was surrounded and the presence of the officers was unknown until the call for surrender was made.

The only answer was a volley of bullets, one of which struck John Fields in the neck, inflicting a mortal wound, and another struck John Bowers, disabling him.

When it was found that Christie would not surrender, the officers then warned the women and children to come out of the house, which they did and were placed under arrest.

The marshals then set fire to the outbuilding in hopes that the flames would communicate to the house in which Christie was taking refuge, but this plan failed. Dynamite was then used, but the fuse failed to ignite.

Deputy Creekmore then hurried to this city and sent the following telegram to United States Marshal Voss at Fort Smith: "Send deputies to Ned Christie's at once. We have him surrounded, but have not enough men. John Fields and Joe Bowers, of our party, are shot. Fields will die."

To which Marshal Voss wired: "Have wired everywhere for deputies. You will have lots of help to-night. Hold the fort by all means and get them this time."

Creekmore also summoned a lot of men, including the city marshal and high sheriff. Christie's house is a veritable fort, having been built specially as a place of defense. It is a two story log house, the upper part being provided with loopholes.

In the fall of 1887, while United States Marshal Dan Maples was in the city, he was shot down by an unknown person. Suspicion pointed to Christie, who, at the time, was a member of the "Cabin gang," and a reward of \$500 was offered by the government for his arrest.

Two previous attempts have been made to effect his capture and both times the United States government failed and the reward was doubled.

Christie is supposed to have with him Bear Paw and Walk-about, who are both desperate murderers and fugitives from justice.

THE CATTLE WAR.

Suit Against the Big Cattle Dealers at Omaha For High-Bidding Deals.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—The Wyoming cattle war has been transferred to Omaha and now instead of fighting with shotguns and Winchester rifles it is proposed to do the fighting in the courts of Douglas county.

The war at this end of the line is brought on by the commencement of a suit in which Milo Burke is the plaintiff and H. B. Ijams, W. C. Irvine and C. I. Talbott are the defendants. The plaintiff alleges that he arrived in South Omaha with a trainload of cattle from the ranges of Johnson county, Wyo.; that immediately upon his arrival he was met by the defendants, who accused him of stealing the cattle; that they claimed them and at once took them from him without due process of law.

He also alleges that he is not a cattle thief, nor does he deal in stolen cattle. In several pages he recites the recent troubles with the "rustlers" and ends his petition by alleging that it is the custom of large dealers like the defendants, to conspire against the small stock owners to defraud them of their rights; that it is one of the plans which they have adopted, that they declare these small owners robbers and without any proof take their cattle from them wherever found; and when shipments are made these cattle kings follow the small dealers to market and rob them of their belongings.

In this case Burke has replevined his stock and at the same time has brought suit against the defendants for the recovery of a judgment of \$85,000, alleging that the damage which his reputation has suffered is equivalent to this amount.

Killed in a Mine Explosion.

DURANGO, Col., Oct. 12.—Andy Shore, M. J. McCluskey, William Gill and a brother of Gill's, who own the Champion tunnel, situated three miles from here, entered the mine, which has not been worked for some time. They had proceeded about 450 feet into the tunnel, when suddenly an awful explosion of gas which had been ignited by their candles occurred. McCluskey was instantly killed and Shore fatally hurt. The two Gill brothers received dangerous wounds, but will recover.

Kansans at the Fair.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 12.—The world's fair board of managers for Kansas announces that the Kansas building in Jackson park, Chicago, will be completed and ready for dedication October 22. A programme is being prepared consisting of speeches and music and the Kansas visitors to the formal opening of the grounds will be welcomed and entertained in the state's magnificent building.

More Land to Be Opened.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct. 11.—The Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes have finally agreed to treat with the government commissioners for their reservation southwest of here. They will receive 160 acres of land per head and \$2,500,000. This will throw open to settlement over 3,000,000 acres of land, the greater part of which is either fine agricultural land or rich in minerals.

NEW YORK REGISTRATION.

Incidents at the Office—Whitelaw Reid's Difficulty and Cleveland's Meeting a New Supporter.

New York, Oct. 12.—More than 100,000 citizens qualified for voting in this city yesterday. It was the first day of registration and the number of names recorded was larger than any previous first day in the city's history. Whitelaw Reid, the republican candidate for vice president, went to register at 494 Park avenue.

"What's your name?" inquired the republican inspector, a stout German.

"Whitelaw Reid."

"Reid? Reid?" repeated the inspector.

"What's the first name?"

"Whitelaw," said Mr. Reid.

The inspector began to understand that while he was talking to his candidate for vice-president. He jumped up and apologized profoundly for not knowing. Mr. Reid laughed in a rather embarrassed way and quickly answered the other questions. His name was put on the list.

Mr. Cleveland appeared at the registry place yesterday evening and registered. A young man who had never voted had just given in his name with the remark that this was his first vote and he was going to vote for Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland overheard him as he entered, and a handshaking followed between the two men.

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A RIPPER CRIME.

Horrible Murder Near Glasgow, Scotland.

HIS VICTIM SHOCKINGLY NUTILATED.

Her Dismembered Body Buried in Flower Beds—The Criminal a Gardener in a Gentleman's Employ—He Disappears.

GLASGOW, Oct. 12.—The most horrible murder in the history of this city was committed at West Lodge, on the outskirts of Glasgow.

A woman, still unidentified, was mutilated after the fashion of "Jack the Ripper," was dismembered, and the pieces of her body were buried in the villa garden.

McEwan, the gardener, who is doubtless guilty of the crime, has disappeared. West Lodge is one of the finest suburbs of Glasgow, and is surrounded by a garden some 125 feet deep on every side. McEwan, with the assistant gardener, McDougall, lived in a separate house, and when not busy at the villa he did odd jobs in the neighborhood.

He is a native of County Down, Ireland, is about 30 years old, and although occasionally a heavy drinker, he has borne a good reputation. He is a man of great physical strength.

At 6 o'clock this morning, McDougall knocked at McEwan's door to wake him, as he had done for the last six years. McEwan responded with unusual promptitude. "All right, Tom, I won't get up yet; I am tired," McDougall went away, and worked in the garden until 9 o'clock, when he returned to arouse McEwan; his knocks were not answered, and he forced open the door.

\$50,000. -- \$50,000.

People's Bank

404 Ohio St. (Paid Up Cap'l \$50,000)
SEDALIA. Undivided Profits \$1,000

The only bank in Sedalia with a Savings Department. Interest paid on all savings deposits.

Transacts a general banking business. Your account solicited.

Bank open Saturdays and Railroad pay-day evenings from 6:30 to 8 p. m.

W. L. PORTER, J. C. VAN RIPER,
President. Cashier.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

President—GROVER CLEVELAND.
Vice-President—A. E. STEVENSON.
Governor—W. J. STONE.
Lieutenant Governor—J. B. O'MEARA.
Secretary of State—A. LESUEUR.
Auditor—J. M. SEIBERT.
Treasurer—JOHN E. RYLAND.
Attorney General—R. F. WALKER.
Railroad Commissioner—JAMES COWGILL.

Judges of the Supreme Court—THOS. A. SHERWOOD, GEO. B. MACFARLANE, GAVON D. BURGESS.

Congressman—JOHN T. HEARD.
Circuit Judge—RICHARD FIELD.
Criminal Judge—JOHN E. RYLAND.
State Senator—CHARLES E. YEATER.
Representative—R. W. PRIGMORE.
Judge Eastern Dist.—R. E. FERGUSON.
Judge Western District—H. CONWAY.
Sheriff—JAMES S. HOPKINS.
Collector—MICHAEL DOHERTY.
Treasurer—JOSEPH S. HUGHES.
County Attorney—W. D. STEELE.
Coroner—EMIL MUEHL.
Surveyor—T. O. STANLEY.
Assessor—J. M. LOGAN.
Administrator—J. R. CLOFTON.
Constable—W. D. WALLACE.

WEATHER REPORT

For the 24 Hours Ending 3 O'Clock
This Afternoon by C. G. Taylor.

Wind	Cloudiness in tenths	Temperature	Precipitation in inches.
NW	2	Max. 62° Min. 40°	0.00

Barometer 29.41.

Indications.

Fair and warmer, followed by showers on Wednesday or Thursday, much colder.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CAMPAIGN IN PETTIS.

Places and Dates Where the Local Candidates Will Meet the Voters of the County.

The democrats of Pettis county are requested to assemble to hear democratic principles expounded and public questions discussed at the following times and places:

Walnut school house, Thursday, Oct. 13th.

Reaman, Saturday, Oct. 15th.

The democratic nominees for county offices and other eloquent speakers will be present at all of the above meetings and speaking will commence promptly at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

A Cholera Scare.

A reported outbreak of cholera at Helmetta, N. J., created much excitement in that vicinity. Investigation showed that the disease was not cholera but a violent dysentery, which is almost as severe and dangerous as cholera. Mr. Walter Willard, a prominent merchant of Jamesburg, two miles from Helmetta, says Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy has given great satisfaction in the most severe cases of dysentery. It is certainly one of the best things ever made. For sale by Aug. Fleischmann, Druggist.

Fine, Juicy Oysters.

Fresh oysters, the first of the season, served in all styles at Siche's cafe. Also for sale by the can.

Wines and liquors, 112 Osage, Frank Krueger.

Old papers for sale at this office only 10 cents per hundred.

Ripans Tabules have come to stay.

Read the EVENING DEMOCRAT—a live, local paper.

Liquor for family use, Frank Krueger, 112 Osage street.

Ripans Tabules cure hives.

Old papers for sale at this office only 10 cents per hundred.

Too Much of a Risk.

It is not unusual for colds contracted in the fall to hang on all winter. In such cases catarrh or chronic bronchitis are almost sure to result. A fifty cent bottle of Chamberlain's cough remedy will cure any cold. Can you afford to risk so much for so small an amount? This remedy is intended especially for bad colds and croup and can always be depended upon. For sale by Aug. Fleischmann,

AMUSEMENTS.

Gorton's Minstrels.

A good sized audience greeted the Gorton Minstrels at the Temple last night and the performance was fully up to the standard of minstrel shows. Some of the specialties were fine, notably the "nondescript" trio, the Elliotts, and Corporal Johnston. The voices of the solo singers were pleasing, and the quartette singing was excellent. John Elliott's "Up With the Angels Now," and Hugh George's "Whistling Coon," were so well given as to merit the enthusiastic encores received.—Duluth, Minn., Daily Herald May 4, 1892.

Wood's opera house Saturday, October 15.

Something About Farce Comedies.

The farce comedies, so-called, of the present day are built, not written, in proof of which assertion may be taken as an example, "The Turkish Bath," which has scored such a tremendous success throughout the entire west. The first few months the piece was almost an entire failure. Nevertheless, Manager McCoy pruned and planned and used the blue pencil freely. He put in new characters, kept adding specialties and novelties and engaged Marie Heath, acknowledged by all theatrical people as the greatest soubrette on the American stage, and the result has been one of the greatest farce comedy successes ever known. A well defined plot is altogether foreign to farce comedy. Of course we are using the term in its facetious sense, for, strictly speaking, farce comedy originally meant and naturally means anything but what it is now usually applied to, and the refuge of the technicians, which takes the form of the hyphen or no hyphen, now holds but very little water. What is most essential to farce comedy is a lot of clever people capable of doing specialties, speaking the lines and adding a lot of novelties, good jokes, bright music, pretty girls, and you are sure to have a good modern farce comedy. A good title must be selected, and that will win half the battle, but it must be one that will be readily remembered and be catchy, in order to form a good trade mark. No farce comedy can be a failure providing you can meet these conditions and have also the necessary capital and brains to handle it.

Will Pay Every Cent.

The insolvency of J. W. Hall, proprietor of the Richelieu hotel, announced in yesterday's *Republic* caused considerable comment around the hotels, and Mr. Hall came in for a great deal of sympathy. It now develops that his principal creditors are the Armour Packing company, Wm. J. Lemp and Geo. G. Farham & Bro. According to Mr. Hall, however, his minor creditors were the ones who pushed him to the wall. Mr. Hall left for the east yesterday morning in order to raise money to pay off his creditors, and expresses the determination of paying up every cent he owes.—St. Louis Republic.

Maj. J. N. Edwards—A Tribute.

From the Kansas City Mail.

It is a tribute we wish to write, a tribute to a silent pen, a pen missed in the present political battle, missed for the first time in many and many a hot campaign.

That pen had a tip of fire; its eloquence made the heart beat faster. The sternest mettle could not withstand its invective. The pen that met that pen had to choose flight or defeat.

Ah, if the wielder were living today! How he would enter the list, confident and smiling, his pen flashing terror in the eyes of the republican hosts as he swept down upon them and stripped them of their disguises with the cry, "Come on, the battle is begun."

He would point out with scorn the weaknesses in the lines, the dissembling, hypocrisy and cant of the leaders. He would unmask them in the presence of the wavering, weak kneed voters they are trying to entice into their camp with this guile about a "new Missouri," and this puerile, absolutely silly cry of "Stand up for Missouri," which constitutes their entire plan of campaign.

And then he would take that fiery pen and write. Write of the sorrows which fearfully gaze from the pages of Missouri's history during republican rule twenty years ago. Write of disfranchisement; of the robbery of sacred rights; of the marching of God's servants to prison for sympathizing with heatbroken and ruined men; of the dishonest seizure of offices; of flagrant violations of divine and human law and justice by the very crowd now asking a reinstatement into power in Missouri. Of many, many other things of which he knew he would write. Every word would have a gleam of the fire through which men's souls passed in those dark days.

How he would assail that party

now! How its leaders would quail before his pen! He was an exposé of demagogues. He loved to unmask hypocrites. To laugh to ridicule blatant, empty boasters. To unhorse pretentious frauds.

He would see them reeling backward into the past of infamy and disgrace, a past so black as to hide them forever from the faces of the honest protectors of Missouri's fame. He would see fall from beneath their garments of dissemblance the reeking grave-clothes of the Rodman regime. See them finally shrieking in anguish at their own nakedness and put to ignominious flight by rebuking ballots from Jackson to Cape Girardeau.

But silent is he forever. Here in the heat and turmoil of the campaign he is sorely missed. It is not inopportune, then, at this time, to bestow a tribute to his silent pen.

A FEW PLAIN ANSWERS.

To "A Few Plain Questions" in the Gazette.

To the Editor of the Democrat.
The Gazette of this morning asks a "few plain questions" to which are submitted a few plain answers.

To go to the beginning: Neither the governor nor the state superintendent of schools is responsible for the text-book law. The last general assembly, in order to satisfy the demands of an almost unanimous constituency passed the text-book law.

Under its provisions the governor was directed to appoint the commission for specific purposes, viz: To select a series of books for use in all the public schools of the state and to procure said books at the most advantageous terms.

When the work of the commission was completed fourteen months since, its labors were lauded by the people and the press of the state.

By the action of the commission contracts with certain publishers were made in the name of the state, the publishers giving bond and the state through its executive pledging its faith. It becomes the duty of the executive to maintain the laws and redeem its pledged obligations; nor has the governor nor any state official shown any "unwarranted activity" in the matter.

There is "no deep laid scheme" to even hamper the free schools, unless it be by those who are "cunningly" trying to invalidate or violate the law, perhaps for political purposes.

The cost of the books contracted for, and those used in Sedalia, of the same grade not contracted for, shows plainly that it does not inflict a pecuniary loss upon the people, but actually saves nearly fifty per cent. to the people who have had one year to make the exchanges at a nominal cost.

In the statement that the "elementary" nature of the books setting the schools back forty years is evidence that there are those interesting themselves in this matter who are not keeping abreast of the times.

The most progressive free schools have long since discarded the old method of having pupils parse and parse, and have adopted the method of doing practical work in the use of language, following the book on language and grammar with a good work on composition, rhetoric and analysis, thus equipping pupils with the means rather than the theory of expression.

If uniformity of text books was ever to be attained it had to begin somewhere, and at some time. To avoid loss and trouble the contracts allowed one year for the exchange at advantageous times. If these times were not accepted it was surely not the fault of the publishers, nor should it entail loss upon them. If the terms of the contract are to be ignored by one school for any period of time, when will the violation cease and the contract become operative?

As for the motive that prompts any official in the discharge of his duties, it is fair to presume in this case at least, that only a desire to maintain the dignity of the state and the dignity of her laws is the prompting force impelling action. The text book law is in harmony with the law establishing free high schools, and cannot be so construed as to cripple or hinder them in their mission of educating the masses.

The fact that the Sedalia school board in June last adopted a series of text books a part of which were different from those adopted by the commission and published the said adoption, brought the Sedalia officials prominently before the public in this matter.

The writer is positively informed that no other similar case has been officially brought to the notice of the state officials, and whatever action is taken in the matter ought not to be considered as against Sedalia, but in favor of upholding and enforcing the law.

Non-Resident Friend of SEDALIA.

Read the DEMOCRAT.

AN APPROACHING MARRIAGE

Miss Meda King, of Kansas City, to Become the Wife of S. M. Humphrey.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Almeda, daughter of Dr. Willis P. King, at Kansas City, to Mr. Spencer M. Humphrey. The ceremony will take place at the First Christian church, at 9 o'clock, October 19th. The young couple will be at home after December 1st at the Midland hotel.

Miss Meda King, this having been her former home, and a more intelligent and accomplished young lady never lived in the city. She will make a model wife, and the groom can certainly think himself a most fortunate man. Mr. Humphrey is a popular and well known passenger conductor running into Kansas City.

The DEMOCRAT extends its warmest congratulations.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The City Well Filled With Visitors Who Came to Hear Gen. James B. Weaver.

The people's party is in town to-day in full force. They are mostly farmers and are ever ready to discuss the merits of the new propaganda.

General James B. Weaver and wife arrived at 10:35 from Independence where he spoke last night. A large crowd met them at the depot, and, as the train pulled in, greeted them with rousing cheers. Gen. Weaver gracefully acknowledged the ovation. He entered a carriage in waiting and was driven direct to Kaiser's hotel where he will stop. Mrs. Lease did not arrive, having gone to Wichita, Kansas for a few days.

General Weaver spoke at the court house at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He will speak again at 7:30 to-night.

A BRAKEMAN INJURED.

Knocked from a Car by a Falling Door—A Narrow Escape.

Harry Gilbert, braking for Conductor Frank Allcorn, met with an accident last yesterday afternoon that came near costing him his life.

He went out on the first section of Missouri Pacific freight train No. 31 at 3:45 p. m. He was sitting in an open box car and when near Dresden a car door fell from its fastenings and struck Mr. Gilbert. He was knocked from the car to the ground and sustained serious and painful injuries. It is a wonder that he was not instantly killed. He was brought back to Sedalia.

A BIG RACE.

Horses vs. Bicycle—John S. Prince, of Omaha, at Association Park Thursday, October 13th.

The champion bicyclist of America will race a ten mile straight heat against all the trotting horses in Sedalia, that wish to enter against him, and will forfeit \$100 to every horse that defeats him. The great long distance trotting horse, Mary Howard, with a record of 2:30, is already entered by E. E. Ecker, of Sedalia. The race will take place at the fair grounds on the half mile track at 4 o'clock p. m. Admission, 25 cents. No extra charge for grand stand or buggies.

Secretaries Conference.

The first conference of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries of the state will meet at Carthage on October 31st. Much interest is manifested and it is thought that the conference will be brought to Sedalia next year.

The programme is as follows: The personal life of the secretary—William Boyd, Kansas City.

The secretary in the association—Geo. T. Coxhead, St. Louis.

Criticism on the secretary from a business man's standpoint—T. S. McPheeters, St. Louis.

The physical director: The man, his work and his relation to other departments of the work—F. L. Riley, Kansas City.

The secretary's relation to state and district work—Shelby Langhorne, Sedalia.

Quiz—Training class: How organized and conducted—W. A. Brubaker, Springfield.

The gospel meeting: How made most effective—Harry Curtis, St. Joseph.

A Grand Ball.

Cheruskier lodge, No. 58, O. D. H. S., will give a grand ball at Harmonie hall on the evening of October 13th. Prof. Spurway will be the master of ceremonies and Prof. Louis Freimel's orchestra will furnish the music. This lodge is noted for its jolly good times, and you will have a most pleasant evening by attending. Admission only 50 cents.

The Rising of the Nile.

Some one who has kept up with the rise and fall of the great old Egyptian river says that the Nile has a fall of but six inches to the

1,000 miles. The overflow commences in June every year and continues until August, attaining an elevation of from twenty-five to twenty-six feet above low water mark, and flowing through the "valley of Egypt" in a turbulent body twelve miles wide. During the last 1,000 years there has been but one sudden rise of the Nile, that of 1829, when 30,000 people were drowned.

PERSONAL.

R. D. Cramer, of Nevada, is in town.

Leslie Courtney, of St. Louis, is at Siche's.

Capt. John Burress, of Windsor, is in town.

Hon. Sam. Majors, of Windsor, heard Weaver to-day.

Dr. Samuel Conway, of Independence, Mo., is in the city.

Mrs. Ben West, of Sedalia, is visiting friends in the city.—Parsons Sun.

Hon. George P. B. Jackson, of Sedalia, is in the city on legal business.—Jefferson City Tribune.

Mrs. J. P. Hayward and family, of No. 907 East Fourth street, are home from a visit in Cass county.

Ben Cooper, an old ex-policeman of Sedalia, came up from Pilot Grove and spent the day in the city.

Robert Ostertag, representing the sporting goods house of J. Smeltzer, of Kansas City, was in town to-day.

Hugh F. Reagan, of the Arkansas Sentinel, Fayetteville, Ark., was a pleasant visitor at the DEMOCRAT office to-day.

General Superintendent A. W. Dickenson, of the Missouri Pacific, is in the city this afternoon on a tour of inspection.

Tom Killian, holding the throttle on one of the yard engines, cut his finger quite badly while carving meat at dinner yesterday.

Mr. N. Graham, who was injured by being thrown from his wagon several days since, is now improving nicely, and is thought to be out of danger.

Mr. and Mrs. Thad Hatcher, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Tuthill, left for Sedalia Sunday afternoon.—Jefferson City Tribune.

Col. M. V. L. McClellan, of Lafayette county, was in the city last night on his way to St. Louis. Col. McClellan is doing good work for democracy in his county.

W. A. Rusco, the genial press agent of the "Turkish Bath," is in town to-day, arranging for his company to appear at the opera house on the 20th, when charming Marie Heath will again delight Sedalia theatre goers.

Ed Harris, Robert Maddox, Jas. Coleman, Capt. Judy and Ben Cooper, of Pilot Grove, are in the city to-day for the purpose of inspecting some improved hedge fence near the city. It is not thought that they came to hear Weaver.

John Pope, late electrician at the Sedalia electric light plant, has secured the management of the Boonville electric light plant. He will be succeeded by his brother George Pope. John's friends are glad of his success, as he is capable and deserving.

Miss Lena Rodes, of Moberly, daughter of Mr. C. B. Rodes, secretary of the Equitable, is in our city and takes the position in her father's office as stenographer until the return of Miss O'Brien from Texas, where she has gone to recuperate her health.

Hon. John T. Heard arrived from Sedalia last night and took rooms at the Metropolis. He contracted a severe cold, which prevented him speaking at the court house this afternoon. He hopes to be able to speak in Sprinkle hall to-morrow night.—Springfield Leader, 10th.

Miss Anna Miles left last evening for New York City where she will become a pupil in the private vocal class of the famous Prof. Edmund J. Myer, the gentleman under whose direction Miss Helen Gallie took a special course last winter. Miss Miles possesses an unusually promising voice and her friends will watch her course with great interest.

Will Vote for Stone.

A Fayette dispatch to the Kansas City Times, says: "Charles Eaton, a prominent young republican of this city, and a son of Postmaster Eaton, has declared his intention of voting for Hon. W. J. Stone this fall. Mr. Eaton has just returned from the Warner rally at Moberly, and was greatly disappointed there."

A Sudden Death.

A little 2-year-old child of W. S. Carter, son-in-law of J. B. Hedges, died last night of membranous croup. The child was well and hearty up to a late hour yesterday afternoon. The remains were taken to Lebanon, Mo., and interred to-day.

A BOLD THIEF.

He Breaks Open Two Doors and Enters a Residence.

Mrs. Shafer, living at 923 West Fifth street, was aroused from her slumbers about midnight last night by a noise at the front door. The noise was caused by some one wrenching open the screen door and then deliberately kicking open the inner door, breaking off the lock.

Mrs. Shafer arose from her bed, cautioning her daughter, Miss Birdie, who was sleeping with her, to lie still, and striking a match on the wall, lighted the lamp. This caused the thief to come to the door between the two rooms. He told her to "keep still and not make any noise and I won't hurt you."

On being asked what he wanted he said: "I must have money and if you have any you had better give it to me." Mrs. Shafer told him "I have no money nor anything valuable, so you had better leave the house," which he did after much pleading on her part. Mrs. Shafer called to her neighbor Mr. Taylor, several times while the intruder was in the house, but he did not respond. Evidently he did not hear her.

Miss Birdie Shafer's watch was lying on the dresser in the bedroom, but on arising her mother threw a paper over it, so that the thief did not see it. He did not search very closely, or else he was affected by the pleadings of Mrs. Shafer and gave up the idea of robbing the house.

The thief must have been informed in regard to the inmates as very few men would be brave or foolish enough to kick a door open unless he knew there were no men within.

Mrs. Shafer gave a good description of the intruder to the police and they will very likely have him before night.

EMMET DALTON IN JAIL.

He Leaves Coffeyville and Not a Voice Is Heard to Object.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Oct. 12.—Emmet Dalton is now in the county jail at Independence. He was taken there yesterday on the Missouri Pacific by Sheriff Callahan. Surprising as it may seem in view of past utterances of the citizens of

New Enterprise!

For Railroad Men.

See

The new houses being built by

Donnohue

& Hughes.

On Engineer and Boonville Streets

:: FOR SALE ::

On - Monthly - Payments.

309 OHIO STREET.

Coffeyville, there was not a hand raised or a dissenting voice heard regarding his removal. This change of sentiment came around by the knowledge that he would be safer there than here where his relatives, friend and sympathizers have congregated during the past few days.

One of the loud-mouthed sympathizers was arrested and placed in jail for making himself offensive. The people are in reality relieved by the removal of Emmet, as it will take out of town many undesirable visitors and consequently lessen the danger of trouble. Emmet is getting along nicely and it is entirely probable that he will recover. He was accompanied to Independence by his mother and brothers. His sister, Mrs. Whipple returned to Kingfisher last last night.

Growing Better.

There were no bad boys or girls in town yesterday, to judge from the police docket, as there was not a single case in court this morning.

Notice to Sidewalk Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that the council of the city of Sedalia, Missouri, will receive and consider bids or proposals for the making of the several improvements hereinafter mentioned, or for any part of the said several improvements.

All of the sidewalks provided for by an ordinance of said city, entitled, "An ordinance providing for the condemnation of all wooden and defective sidewalks on both sides of Second street, from the west line of Mill street to the east line of Prospect street, and providing for new sidewalks in the place of those condemned," passed October 12th, 1891, and approved October 13th, 1891, which lies between Massachusetts and Mill streets, and for separate bids for those lying between Vermont and Monticau streets, and for further separate bids for those lying between Vermont and Missouri avenue, and for further separate bids for those lying between Missouri and Harrison avenues, and for separate bids for those lying between Harrison and Grand avenues.

Also for all sidewalks remaining unconstructed and which were provided for by an ordinance of said city, entitled, "An ordinance providing for either brick, stone, concrete or hexagon tile sidewalks on both sides of Prospect avenue from Third street north to the tracks of the Missouri Pacific railway company," passed July 19th, 1890, and approved July 21st, 1890.

Also for all sidewalks remaining unconstructed between Center and Porter streets and which are provided for by an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance providing for a wooden sidewalk on the south side of Broadway between Engineer and New York avenue, passed June 3d, 1890, and approved June 10th, 1890.

All of the above named sidewalks shall be constructed out of one or more of the materials, and in the manner provided for in a general ordinance of said city, entitled, "An ordinance providing general rules and specifications for the construction of sidewalks," passed September 14th, 1891, and approved September 15th, 1891, as the same was amended by an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to amend section 13 of an ordinance entitled an ordinance providing general rules and specifications for the construction of sidewalks, passed September 14th, 1891, and approved September 15th, 1891" passed June 20th, 1892, and approved June 23rd, 1892.

All bids shall be filed with the city clerk in his office not later than 5 o'clock p. m., of Monday, October 17th, 1892, and shall be sealed. Bids shall state the price for each of the kinds of material with which the party bidding proposes to do the work. Any party may bid upon one or more kinds of material. The council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. S. BOSSERMAN,
DANIEL McKENZIE,
RUDOLPH DEAN,
Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Nominated by those who know of our services to the people, endorsed and ratified by public approval, we will be re-elected as usual, to furnish the greatest bargains at all times. Here are a few campaign stunners.

Window Shades, 25.

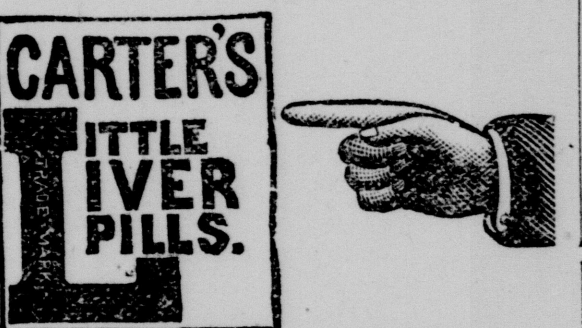
Lace Curtains, 65.

Chenille " \$5.00.

Portiers, 2.00.

Mosquito Bars, 1.25.

Carpets 12½c yd. upwards at

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

POLITICAL

Candidates

MALYDOR

THE GENTLEMAN'S FRIEND, AND

OUR PERFECT SPRINGER

To CLEAN, does not STAIN, PREVENTS SPREADING, and GIVES a GLEAMING GLOSS to any day's

A GLEAMING GLOSS to any day's

MALYDOR MANUFACTURING CO., LANCASTER, ENGL.

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